in the *Histoire abrégée des Insectes qui se trouvent aux Environs de Paris*, published in 1762 and republished in 1799-1800) Geoffroy (E.L.) did not apply the principles of binominal nomenclature, as required by Proviso (*b*) to Article 25 of the *Règles*, as amended by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, and therefore that no name acquired availability under the Law of Priority in virtue of being so published ;

(2) use its plenary powers (*a*) to set aside all type selections for the genus *Ancylus* Müller (O.F.), 1774, made the decision now proposed prior to to be taken, and (*b*) to designate *Ancylus fluviatilis* Müller (O.F.), 1774, to be the type species of the foregoing genus ;

(3) place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ;—

  (*a*) *Ancylus* Müller (O.F.), 1774 (gender of generic name : masculine) (type species, by designation, as proposed under (2) (*b*) above, under the plenary powers : *Ancylus fluviatilis* Müller (O.F.), 1774) ;

  (*b*) *Acroloxus* Beck, 1837 (gender of generic name : masculine) (type species, by selection by Herrmannsen 1846) : *Patella lacustris* Linnaeus, 1758, as interpreted by Müller (O.F.), 1774 : 199-200) ;

(4) place the under-mentioned trivial names on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* ;—

  (*a*) *fluviatilis* Müller (O.F.), 1774 (as published in the binominal combination *Ancylus fluviatilis*) (trivial name of species proposed, under (2) (*b*) above, to be designated, under the plenary powers, as the type species of *Ancylus* Müller (O.F.), 1774) ;

  (*b*) *lacustris* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Patella lacustris*), the species so named to be interpreted as specified in (3) (*b*) above (trivial name of type species of *Acroloxus* Beck, 1837) ;

(5) place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* the generic name *Ancylus* Geoffroy, 1767 (name published in a work rejected as not complying with the requirements of Proviso (*b*) to Article 25 of the *Règles*).

PROPOSED ADDITION OF THE NAME " ANCYLASTRUM " BOURGUIGNAT, 1853 (CLASS GASTROPODA) TO THE " OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY "

By BENGT HUBENDICK

(*Riksmuseum, Stockholm, Sweden*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)546)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to place the well-known generic name *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat, 1853 (type species, by subsequent selection : *Ancylus* (*Ancylastrum*) *cumingianus* Bourguignat, 1853) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

2. The name *Ancylastrum* was introduced into the literature by Bourguignat as the name of a subgenus of the genus *Ancylus* (for which name Bourguignat did not cite an author). On the first publication of this name which occurred in the first part of a paper published in instalments and which was issued on 15th February 1853 (*J. Conchyliol.* **4** : 63) Bourguignat briefly defined this subgenus but did not refer any species to it by name. In the second part of his paper, published on 1st May 1853, Bourguignat cited the species which he regarded as belonging to this subgenus and expressly stated that its type species was *Ancylus* (*Ancylastrum*) *cumingianus*, a new species then named and briefly characterised for the first time (: 170). The full description of this new species was reserved for a paper then in preparation for publication in the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, and was published early in the following year ([1854], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **21** : 91). In that paper Bourguignat repeated the statement that the above species was the type species of *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat.

3. The validity of Bourguignat's action in selecting *Ancylus* (*Ancylastrum*) *cumingianus* Bourguignat to be the type species of *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat has in the past been challenged on two quite different grounds, as follows :—

(1) Some authors have rejected the above species as the type species on the ground that it was not eligible for selection as such, since the specific name *Ancylus* (*Ancylastrum*) *cumingianus* Bourguignat had not been published when on 15th February 1853 the subgeneric name *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat was first published.

(2) Other authors have advanced the view that the name *Ancylastrum* was published by Bourguignat as the name of the typical subgenus of the genus *Ancylus* and therefore that, notwithstanding the designation by Bourguignat of *Ancylus* (*Ancylastrum*) *cumingianus* Bourguignat as the type species of *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat, the type species of that subgenus must be *Ancylus fluviatilis* Müller, 1774, that species having been selected by Gray (1847) as the type species of the genus *Ancylus*, as restricted by Gray, it being impossible under the *Règles* for the typical subgenus of a genus to have, as its type species, any species, other than the type species of the genus itself.

4. We may conveniently examine first the contention that the species *Ancylus* (*Ancylastrum*) *cumingianus* Bourguignat, May 1853, is ineligible for selection as the type species of the subgenus *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat, February 1853. As we have seen (paragraph 2 above) the subgeneric name *Ancylastrum* was first published by Bourguignat in February 1853 without any nominal species cited by name as belonging thereto. Accordingly, up till July 1948, the species which should be treated as the type species of this subgenus fell to be decided in accordance with the provisions of the Commission's *Opinion* 46 (1912, *Smithson. Publ.* **2060** : 104-107), those being the only provisions in the *Règles* and the *Opinions*, taken together, that dealt with this subject. The extensive discussions which have taken place in regard to the type species of *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat are, no doubt, due, in part, to the fact, as the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature itself recognised in Paris in July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 159), the obscurities and self-contradictions in *Opinion* 46 were such that in many cases it had proved impossible to deduce from that *Opinion* what species should, under the *Règles*, be regarded as the type species of any given genus originally established without any nominal species cited as belonging thereto. It was to remedy this defect that the International Commission in 1948 cancelled the foregoing *Opinion* and recommended to the Congress that words should be inserted in the *Règles* to make it clear that where, prior to 1st January 1931, a generic name was published for a genus established (*a*) with an indication, definition or description, (*b*) with no nominal species distinctly referred to it, the first nominal species to be subsequently so referred to it by the same or another author is, or are, to be deemed to have been originally included species, that, where one such species only is so cited that species automatically becomes the type species of the genus concerned and that, where two or more such species are cited but none is designated or indicated as the type species of the genus concerned, those species become, for the purposes of Article 30 the sole originally included species, from which alone therefore the type species of the genus may be selected by a subsequent author (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 160, 346). This recommendation was approved by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **5** : 131) ; the provision so recommended and approved is therefore that which governs the determination of the type species of the subgenus *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat. Applying that provision to this case, we find that Bourguignat himself in May 1853 was the first author to refer any nominal species to the subgenus *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat, February 1853, and that on that occasion he designated one of the nominal species so referred, namely *Ancylus* (*Ancylastrum*) *cumingianus* Bourguignat, May 1853 (a species then named and briefly diagnosed for the first time) to be the type species of *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat, February 1853. Under the decision taken by the International Congress of Zoology in Paris in 1948 that species is therefore unquestionably the validly designated type species of *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat, 1853.

5. The second of the two arguments advanced against the acceptance of the foregoing species as the type species of *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat is disposed of, equally with the first argument, by the decision taken by the Paris Congress discussed above, for that decision is unequivocal and unqualified in its terms. It is therefore not necessary to examine the second argument in detail. It must be noted, however, that that argument would have been equally ill-founded, even if Bourguignat had cited *Ancylus* (*Ancylastrum*) *cumingianus* at the time when he first published the name *Ancylastrum* and had not designated that species as the type species, some later author having so selected it, for in that case also that species would have been the validly determined type species of *Ancylastrum*. For it is the Rules in Article 30 which alone govern the determination of the type species of a genus. It is true that the *Règles* provide (Article 9) that the nominotypical subgenus of a genus (i.e. the subgenus containing the type species of the genus) automatically takes, as its name, the name of the genus itself, but that provision in no way impinges upon, or qualifies the effect of, the provisions of Article 30. If for the moment we assume that Bourguignat gave the name *Ancylastrum* to the nominotypical subgenus of the genus *Ancylus*, the effect of his action would not have been to nullify the type designation made by Bourguignat for his subgenus *Ancylastrum* ; it would have been entirely different, namely to make the subgeneric name *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat either an objective or a subjective synonym of the name *Ancylus*, the valid name of the nominotypical subgenus of the genus *Ancylus*, (i) an objective synonym if the type species of *Ancylastrum* had been the same nominal species as that of *Ancylus*, (ii) a subjective synonym if the two type species were species which specialists subjectively considered to be congeneric with one another. As a matter of fact, however, Bourguignat did not publish the subgeneric name *Ancylastrum* for the nominotypical genus of the genus *Ancylus*, for, as I have shown in the separate application which I have submitted to the International Commission in regard to the generic name *Ancylus* (application Z.N.(S.)240), the type species of that genus, under the *Règles*, is not *Ancylus fluviatilis* Müller, 1774 (the species treated as the type species of that genus by all those who have challenged the position of *Ancylus* (*Ancylastrum*) *cumingianus* Bourguignat as the type species of *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat) but the entirely different species *Patella lacustris* Linnaeus, 1758 (now commonly referred to the genus *Acroloxus* Beck, 1837, of which also it is the type species). From every point of view, therefore, the argument against the acceptance of *Ancylus* (*Ancylastrum*) *cumingianus* Bourguignat as the type species of *Ancylastrum* on the ground that that name was published for the nominotypical subgenus of *Ancylus*, is entirely misconceived and without foundation.

6. Having now clearly established that *Ancylus* (*Ancylastrum*) *cumingianus* Bourguignat, May 1853, is the validly determined type species of *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat, February 1853, we have finally to note that the name *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat is itself an available name in the sense that it is not a homonym of any earlier generic or subgeneric name consisting of the same word and that there is no genus or subgenus, possessing an earlier and available name that has, as its type species, the same nominal species or some other nominal species that is subjectively identified by specialists with that species or is considered congeneric with that species. The name *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat, 1853, is therefore qualified in every respect for admission to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.*

7. In order, therefore, to promote stability in the nomenclature of this group by putting an end to fruitless discussion regarding the type species of the genus *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat, I now ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to place the generic name *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat, February 1853 (gender of generic name : neuter) (type species, by designation by Bourguignat (May 1853) : *Ancylus* (*Ancylastrum*) *cumingianus* Bourguignat, May 1853) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;*

(2) to place the trivial name *cumingianus* Bourguignat, 1853 (as published in the combination *Ancylus* (*Ancylastrum*) *cumingianus*) (trivial name of the type species of *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat, 1853) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology.*